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A NEW BEE FROM THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

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Dr. A. A. Ogloblin has sent me an interesting bee for determination, collected by Dr. A. A. Castellanos (botanist of the University of Buenos Aires) in January, 1939, at the boundary between the provinces of Cordoba and San Luis, Argentina. As it proves to be new, I offer a short description.

Camptopoeum castellani, new species

MALE (type).—Length about 9 mm., robust, with broad abdomen, and very little pubescence, the scanty hair on head and thorax above pale yellowish. Head large, face very broad, eyes diverging below; head sulphur yellow, with a curved band on vertex, forming a large, round patch in middle above ocelli, an oval swelling above each lateral ocellus, and a narrow stripe extending obliquely down each side of front; antennae short, yellow, the flagellum suffused with pale red. Mesonotum black, with a yellow band on each side, and a pair of broad longitudinal discal yellow bands; scutellum and postscutellum yellow; metathorax pale yellow, but black at base and broadly black in middle posteriorly, the black with a slender projection on each side, the lower margin also black; upper part of sides of thorax yellow, with a black T-like mark, lower part black; tegulae large, yellow, with a median spot. Wings hyaline; basal nervure falling short of nervulus, first recurrent nervure a little more remote from base of second cubital cell than second from apex. Legs mainly pale yellow, but hind tibiae and tarsi light red; abdomen clear ferruginous, tergites 1–6 with very pale yellow marks, widely separated on first two tergites (on first notched posteriorly), forming narrowly interrupted bands on tergites 3 to 6; venter red.

FEMALE.—Smaller and less robust. Head not so large; head and thorax black, with light yellow marks, as follows: base of mandibles (middle of mandibles red), a small spot at each side of labrum, lateral thirds of clypeus (on each side with a small extension from the median black), a broad band (broadening below) from middle ocellus to top of clypeus, lateral marks (abruptly notched above level of antennae, and ending above in an oblique extension on vertex), very broad bands on cheeks (narrowly connected above), band on pronotum (very narrowly interrupted in middle), lateral and discal bands on mesonotum, large discal area on scutellum. Metathorax marked about as in male, but broadly black at sides; sides of thorax with lower two-thirds black. Scape black, red at apex; flagellum red, blackened above. Stigma and nervures black. Femora black, broadly light yellow at end; tibiae and tarsi reddish, front and middle tibiae with a broad pale yellow stripe. Abdomen pale red; first tergite with a very large mark on each side, its anterior part black, and posterior part cream-color; second tergite with a triangular mark on each side; third with a cuneiform mark on each side; fourth and fifth with broad entire cream-colored bands.

Closely allied to *C. ochraceum* Friese, 1908, which visits flowers of *Grindelia* and *Phacelia* in Argentina.

The male differs from *C. ochraceum* by the band across top of head, the largely black mesonotum and metathorax and the broadly interrupted bands on first two tergites.

The female differs by being smaller with the middle of clypeus black, the black stigma, and other characters.

One of each sex was sent from the Argentine. The male (holotype) will be found in the collection of the American Museum; the female is in my collection.